

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXV. No. 4988.

號三月七年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1879.

日四十月五年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROBERT, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZ & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMERON & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HEDG & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSHE, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, \$1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.  
H. R. BELLIS, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. E. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
H. HOFFER, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER, Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

### LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

### HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

## NOTICE.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, RUE BERGHE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOHAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTZ, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai, Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

## Banks.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Entertainment.

V. R.

### CARRISON THEATRE.

BY Kind Permission of COLONEL W. J. STUART, COMMANDING TROOPS, LIEUT. COLONEL HALL, and OFFICERS of the Garrison.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY DRAMATIC CLUB respectfully announce to the Garrison and the Public their intention of giving a PERFORMANCE IN THE ABOVE THEATRE.

THIS & TO-MORROW EVENINGS, the 3rd and 4th JULY, 1879.

For the benefit of the Widows and Orphans CAUSED BY THE ZULU WAR.

THE PERFORMANCE will commence each Evening with the LAUGHABLE AND ENTERTAINING FARCE, entitled

"A TERRIBLE TINKER."

INTERLUDE.

Song (Comic)..... Sergeant A. GAMBLE, 27th Inniskillings.

To conclude each Evening with the AMUSING FARCE, entitled

"WHICH SHALL I MARRY?"

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel GORDON and OFFICERS, a portion of the Band of 27th Inniskillings will attend.

Prices of Admission: First Seats.....One Dollar.

Second do.....50 Cents.

Third do.....25 " "

Tickets can be obtained at the OFFICERS' MESS, SERGEANTS' MESS, CANTEN SERGEANTS, R.A., and 27th INNISKILLINGS, all PAY SERGEANTS, and at the DOOR on the Nights of Performance.

Doors Open at.....8.30 p.m.

To Commence at.....9.00 " "

PUNKERS will be kept in motion during the Performance.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Hongkong, July 3, 1879.

## INTIMATIONS.

### SUN SHING has REMOVED

to No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, Opposite the CHARTERED BANK.

Hongkong, June 24, 1879.

## NOTICE.

### VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has engaged the Services of a THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, who will attend solely to the DISPENSARY DEPARTMENT, hoping thereby to merit in a greater degree their Confidence and Patronage.

WM. CRUCKSHANK.

Hongkong, June 26, 1879.

## Intimations.

### EX LATE ARRIVALS.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, Latest Editions.

CAVENDISH ON WHIST.

POLE'S THEORY OF WHIST.

WALKER'S CORRECT CARD.

BALBRIGGAN UNDERSHIRTS (A Novelty).

WIRE RAT TRAPS.

BULL'S EYE LANTERNS.

BATH SPONGES.

WHITE BRO'S PORTLAND CEMENT.

LAWN TENNIS BATS, BALLS and NETS.

LAWN BOWLS, QUOITS and OTHER GAMES.

Scotch Home-made JAMS and JELLIES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

ICE PITCHERS and PAILS.

AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS.

French BOOTS and SHOES.

English BOOTS and SHOES.

CHRISTY'S BLACK and DRAB HATS.

"YOU DIRTY BOY."

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.

American GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO.

Well-Seasoned CIGARS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR TUBES.

POCKET-KNIVES.

QUININE.

CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

SPIRIT LEVELS.

New Style CHIT BOOKS.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, June 19, 1879.

### HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th Proximo, both days inclusive.

A. NEWTON, Manager.

Hongkong, June 19, 1879.

### KELLY & WALSHE, PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS.

TOBACCONISTS & NEWS AGENTS.

BEG to intimate that they will Open a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong (next door to the Exchange).

Mr. WALTER BREWER will SIGN per Procuration.

Shanghai, June 1879.

## NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Section, about 64 miles, of the Company's GUTZLAFF NAGASAKI CABLE has been RE-LAID from the South to the North of the PARKER, SADDLES and BARREN ISLANDS in a curve from GUTZLAFF to the NORTH SADDLE, running along ELLIOT, CHESNEY and SIDE SADDLE, about 1 mile distant, and from the NORTH SADDLES LIGHT, bearing South, 1 mile distant, in an E. by S. direction about 31 miles, passing the BARREN ISLANDS until these bear W. 1/2 N. distance 6 miles, when the Cable is again applied into the old Line running in a straight Line about E. N. E. till midway between PALLAS ROCK and MEACSIMA (Asses Ear) on the coast of Japan.

GEORGE J. HELLAND, General Agent.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, HEAD OFFICE, Shanghai, June 20, 1879.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Reddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

ALL GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

## NOTICE.

### HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.

Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

## DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

## NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

## NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the CONSULTING COMMITTEE of the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY and the DIRECTORS of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY held on the 20th Instant, the following Resolution was carried unanimously:—

"It is agreed between the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company and the China Fire Insurance Company, that on and after the 1st JULY Proximo, a CASH DISCOUNT of 20 PER CENT. be allowed upon all Premiums, whether Contributed by SHAREHOLDERS or not, in lieu of the ANNUAL BONUS hitherto declared after the Closing of each Year's Accounts."

By Order, For the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

For the China Fire Insurance Co., Limited,

JAMES B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 26, 1879.

### G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, June 20, 1879.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MICHEMICH MINING SOCIETY.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1879.

### TAKASIMA MINE.

## NOTICE.

MR. NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKE has been appointed his SOLE AGENT for the sale of all COAL produced from the TAKASIMA MINE, and all Purchases of such Coal must be made through him and his representatives on and after the 16th Instant.

GOTO SHOJIRO.

Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

ON and After the 16th Instant, my Representatives for the SALE of all COAL produced from the Takasima Mines will be

At Nagasaki, Mr. RYLE HOLME.

At China Ports, Hongkong and Elsewhere, MESSRS JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., or their Agents.

NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKE.

Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

### YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

## NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our Office on and after the 16th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors, RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

## Intimations.

### SEALED TENDERS will be Received by the Undersigned until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 8th July, for LAYING about 2,400 feet of CAST IRON WATER PIPES (the Pipes to be provided by Admiralty) from the Reservoir on the Hill behind Naval Hospital, Mount Shadwell, to the Hospital Buildings, and for FIXING FIRECOCKS, HYDRANTS, &c., in connection with the Same, according to Plans and Particulars which may be seen on Application at this Office.

JOHN BRENNER, Naval Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Storekeeper's Office, Hongkong, 1st July, 1879.

### HONGKONG HUMANE SOCIETY.

VOLUNTEERS are earnestly requested to ENROLL themselves on the LIST of the above-named Society, as the TYPOON Season is at hand, and more Working Members are necessary.

Kindly send Name and Address to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

Blue Serge Shirt, Helmet, and Life Belt supplied Free of Charge.

P. H. EMANUEL, Hon. Secretary, Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, July 2, 1879.

## NOTICE.

OUR OFFICE has To-day been REMOVED to 8, Praya Central.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "GLENLYN," Capt. QUARLEY, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 4th Instant, at 4 o'clock afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, July 2, 1879.

#### FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Departure of the S.S. "HINDOSTAN" for the above Ports, is POSTPONED till SATURDAY, the 5th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 2, 1879.

#### FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "DIAMANTE," Captain THEBAUD, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 5th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 187



the six months for the 1980-81 season.

the six months for the larceny. The other cases were of a trivial nature.

A NEW paper has been set on foot in Singapore under the title of the *Leader* we see no reason why there should not be room for an additional paper in the Straits; and we have no doubt, if carefully conducted, the new venture may ensure for itself some reasonable amount of that support to an additional advertising medium, which the size and commercial importance of the Colony may naturally be expected to give rise to. There is little remarkable brilliant in the first issue of the *Leader*; but very often it happens, especially in newspaper ventures where there is too much to contend with as there is in the East, the first appearance of a new publication is the worst.

We have received a copy of the *Rangoon Weekly Review*, with No. 5 of the photographic supplements, which is a very pretty view of the Royal Lakes, Rangoon.

—

We learn that a telegram dated London yesterday, 2nd July, mentions that the *Glenoe* (Captain Guiland), with the first teas from Hankow, was then off the English Coast. As the new steamer left Hankow on the 24th May, her run has not been such as it was confidently expected to be—far and away the fastest on record. So far as has yet been ascertained, it cannot be said that the run shows an appreciable improvement on the winning trip of the

*Glencoe* last year. It will be remembered that the *Glencoe* got away from Hankow at say 2 p.m. of the 24th May; that she run down to Woosung in forty hours, arriving there at daybreak on the 28th; that instead of proceeding at once, as was at first supposed, she was detained eight hours, until 3.30 p.m. of the 28th; that she reached Singapore in 7 days' 5 hours, arriving at that port at 7.30 p.m. of the 2nd June; and that she left Singapore for London at 3.30 a.m. of the 3rd. If the passage be counted from Hankow to the Doeks, then the *Glencoe* has made the same run as the *Glencoe* did last year, viz., 40 days from Hankow, and 38 from Woosung. "Off the Coast," means Deal most probably, and there is a bare chance that the vessel may have got to London last night; but the question

of advantage over the last year's run is at best only one of hours. Either some defect must have surely been discovered in the *Glencoe*, or she must have met with unfavourable weather; otherwise her time should have been nearer 30 than 40 days.

from Woosung. Last year the *Glennegies* left Hankow on the 22nd May, and reached London on the 1st July. The following is a list of the winners of, and time occupied in, the Tea Race from Hankow to London during the last ten years:—

1870—*Erl King*.....61 days.

1871—Enterprise	58	"
1872—Deccan	60	"
1873—Venetia	60	"
1874—Glenartney	49	"
1875—Glenartney	46	"
1876—Glenartney	46	"
1877—Loudoun Castle	41	"
1878—Glensagles	40	"
1879—Glencoe	40	"

Mr McGregor, the managing partner of McGregor Gow & Co., agents for the "Glen" line, in London, speaking at the launch of the *Glencoe* last year, remarked that he saw no reason why the new tonnage

the saw no reason why any new boats should not be brought from China to London as fast as the merchants cared to have them transmitted—i.e., we presume, the merchants could have as much speed as they chose to pay for, say £8 per ton for fourteen knots, £7 for sixteen knots, and £8 per ton for eighteen-knot boats. So far, the time taken on the passage has been reduced—the *Loudoun Castle* and the *Glencagles* having considerably lessened the time of the *Glenartney*; but past experience appears to show that the most powerful vessels fail to make their best on their first trip. Upon this principle the *Glencos* ought next year to beat her own time by several days.

We hear with pleasure that H. E. the Viscount de Paço d'Arcoz, Governor of Macao, is so far recovered from his illness that his medical advisers have now consented to a change of climate, and H. E., therefore, purposes going to Singapore shortly. He is so much liked at Macao for his tact, uprightness and integrity that the inhabitants, hearing of his recovery, flocked to the Cathedral on Thursday last, where a *Te Deum* was sung in thanksgiving to the Almighty for having spared the man they so loved and in whom they have placed all their hopes of saving Macao from its present lamentable state of prostration.

In the last sessions of the Portuguese Parliament the Minister for the Colonies, Sr. Thomas Ribeiro, well-known for his piety and adhesion to the Church, in answer to a strong request made by the Right Rev. Bishop of Bragança for protection and enlargement of the Missions in the Portuguese Colonies, especially in China, said that instructions will forthwith be sent to the Governor of Macao as Minister Plenipotentiary, to negotiate a treaty with China or to ratify the one concluded by Sr. Guimaraes in 1868.

We believe that the Portuguese Government will not join the Brazilian in the negotiation of the treaty, but will send their Plenipotentiary to Peking in the person of H. E. the Viscount de Paço d'Arcoz, as soon as he is sufficiently recovered, in the same manner as the Portuguese Envoy, from time



The *Rangoon Gazette* of June 13th says: Two Chinamen were yesterday sentenced to undergo the last penalty of the law. It says a great deal for the Chinese community that this is the first instance of capital punishment being awarded to any member of it in Burma for a period of 15 or 16 years.

LATELY a new use of the *Eucalyptus* has been advocated—the manufacture of cigars. In a recent number of the *Practitioner* Dr. Maclean gives some important evidence of the therapeutic power of *Eucalyptus* cigars. He gives the case of a man for example, who was suffering from aneurism of the aorta. The man's sufferings were extreme, and the only relief that could be extended to him was by means of the *Eucalyptus* cigars, under the soothing influence of which he was able to get rest which he had been unable to obtain before.

The *Turkistan Gazette* states that in consequence of an order issued by the Chinese Viceroy and General Tso Tsung-tang, excluding Russian traders from Shikho, the Russian authorities have asked for an explanation of this infraction of the commercial treaty between Russia and China, and demanded that immediate satisfaction should be granted. According to the same authority, the Russian Khirgiz tribes are subjected to acts of violence and robbery in parts under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Commissioner.

FURTHER information, says the *Pioneer*, throws some light on the proceedings of the Russian "Krasnovodsk column." This column performs some reconnaissance or other every year, which reconnaissance often takes the shape of an undisguised attempt to reach Merv. This year, as usual, an expedition was projected; and rumours, which seem by no means improbable, point to the design of establishing a Quarter-General at Merv as a counterbalance to the acknowledged success of English policy in Afghanistan. For reasons which are not yet known, General Lomakin was superseded by General Lazareff, an Armenian by birth, and said to be a man of spirit and enterprise. The Russians, whether under Lomakin or Lazareff, sustained a defeat in the middle of last month. Perhaps the force which was defeated was only a party returning from the front. According to the *Journal de St. Petersburg* the Turcomans were armed, for the first time, with modern rifles. The Indian Government is sure to be accused of supplying these weapons, and perhaps it will be asserted that Major Butler or Captain Napier led the Turcomans in person.

Dr. Moffat made an extraordinary statement at a meeting held at Haverdun lately, presided over by the Rev. S. E. Gladstone, to advocate Sunday closing. Dr. Moffat said no one would be more pleased than himself to see the evils of drinking put down, but they must bear in mind that there were greater evils than beer drinking. He referred to the increase in the consumption of laudanum and opium since public-houses were closed earlier. Even in that parish he asked a druggist if he had found any increase in the sale of laudanum since public-houses were closed at ten o'clock, and the chemist informed him that in one village alone he weekly sold two quarts of laudanum. Since then he knew a family which spent 10s. weekly in opium alone. If a man did not get sufficient beer to send him to sleep, his wife was obliged to give him a dose of laudanum. He knew one instance where the husband thrashed his wife because she had not procured him his usual dose of opium.

THE Eastern Extension Telegraph Company have offered for subscription in London an amount of £450,000. "Australian Government Subsidy Debentures," the unallotted balance of a total of £240,000, bearing five per cent. interest, which is specially secured by an annual subsidy of £22,400 from the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria. The object of the issue is to provide the cost of a second submarine cable between Penang, Singapore, Java, and Port Darwin, which the Telegraph Construction Company have contracted to lay by March 1 next year, paying the interest until the line is open for traffic. The Government subsidy is for 20 years, and three trustees—Mr. F. A. Bavan, Sir Thomas Fairbairn, and Mr. G. G. Nicol—are to receive the amount for the debenture holders. The general revenue of the company, which last year was £148,987, after payment of the existing debenture charge, is also liable for interest and principal.

Or the Russian revolutionary journal *Land and Liberty*, those publishing which were recently discovered by the authorities, a few copies have found their way abroad, and translations have been given of some of the articles. In one, headed "Importance of Political Murder," the writer says:—

Only by shedding blood in a good cause can we rise to that lofty morality from which alone liberty can be born. Only by proving ourselves prompt to kill and to die can we hope to carry the masses with us. No one acquainted with the existing state of things in Russia will deny that, apart from being one of the most effectual means of agitation, murder is the only weapon left in our hands. The time has come for murder to take rank among the political agencies of the period. The mysterious subterranean power by which our poniard is wielded has, at last, determined to arraign before its tribunal all those high and mighty criminals who have so long been revelling in wickedness. And lo! scarcely have we begun to strike a few blows when the whole lot of them feel the ground shake under their feet, and with fear and quaking eye, they open before their quailing eyes, Murder, that cannot be averted by whole corps d'armées, nor obviated by legions of cunning spies, is the one great resource of the friends of liberty. A few paltry assassinations on our part have forced Government to proclaim a state of siege, double the political police, place Cossack posts at every corner, and distribute swarms of *gens d'armes* over the country. To all these devices we have driven by a few resolute deeds that autocracy which could not be shaken by years of secret agitation, by centuries of agony, by the despair of the young, the groans of the oppressed, and the curses of thousands murdered in exile and tortured to death in the wastes and mines of Siberia. Daily taking all this into account, we recognise murder as one of the principal means at our disposal for warring effect.

On May 18 a *plébiscite*, or referendum, as it is termed, took place throughout Switzerland on the question whether capital punishment is to remain abolished, as enacted by the Federal Constitution of 1874, or whether the individual cantons are to have a right of re-introducing it if they think proper. A majority of the twenty-two cantons voted in favour of cantonal autonomy in matters of life and death, and this result puts an end to that famous 65th Clause which had hitherto been viewed with such admiration by humanitarians of the Jules Simon school. It seems a remarkable thing that the abolition of death punishment has never yet been kept up in a single country of Europe. It was first proclaimed in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany in 1849, but upon its annexation to Piedmont, in 1860, it was done away with. In Russia capital punishment has long been done away with for "civil" crimes; but the consequence is that now many offences are tried by military instead of civil courts, and the culprits for whom no room can be found in Siberia are readily despatched by powder and shot. Switzerland is a further instance of the failure of humanitarianism in cases where the old law awards an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

A RECENT issue of the *Chicago Times* has a "special" from Vicksburg, with regard to the employment of Chinese to replace the vacancies caused by the negro labourers' exodus. The *Times* correspondent writes:—

Notwithstanding the apparent subsidence of the Kansas fever, planters throughout Mississippi and the upper portion of Louisiana are unmistakably alarmed. Your correspondent has thoroughly examined the situation in fifteen counties of this State and the adjoining parishes in Louisiana. He is satisfied that unless something new unforeseen occurs a northward migration of enormous magnitude will take place in the fall. There is no use disguising the situation, and those most directly concerned are making no attempt to do so. Associations of cotton planters and kindred movements are taking shape every day. Stephen Duncan, a capitalist of New York, and owner of large plantation interests here, has authorized Major George C. Waddell of Madison Parish to secure for him 500 Chinese, and subscriptions are being raised to bring labourers from California at once. Arrangements are consummated by which gangs of 300 at a time can be shipped from San Francisco at 24 hours' notice. These men are hired at \$10 to \$12 per month, with quarters and rations. Their passage is contracted for at \$13 per capita from San Francisco to Vicksburg and vicinity. This movement is entirely independent of the New Orleans Joint Stock Company, which proposes to import from the cotton growing regions of China. This latter project will take time, and the situation is deemed too critical to admit of delay.

#### Japan.

(Rising Sun, June 21.)

In a recent issue, we had to deplore the effects of the long-continued rains upon the wheat crops, and no doubt the farmers must be heavy losers this year in consequence, but on the other hand the young rice is already far-advanced, planting out has begun, and is being prosecuted vigorously. We trust that later-on no untoward circumstances may arise to injure what promises to turn out an unusually excellent crop. So much rain has fallen during the early months of the year that it may not probably be followed by dry hot weather which would of course prove as hurtful to the one cereal as the wet weather has been to the other; still the young crop has already got such a good start that it is to be hoped it will be in a position to hold its own against any hot weather when it comes.

H. M. S. *Vigilant* left on Sunday to join the flag-ship, and the *Syria* on the same day for survey work. The *Growler* left the harbour on Tuesday for firing practice, returning the following day. H. J. M. S. *Kong Khan* returned from a cruise on Monday. The French gun-boat *Lynx* left on Tuesday for Newchwang, H. J. M. S. *Wolf* on Wednesday for Kobe, and the *Luise* for the same place on the following day. The U. S. S. *Richmond* with General Grant and suite is expected to-day or tomorrow.

#### Singapore.

(Straits Times, June 24.)

The British ship *Kingston*, 1,208 tons, Captain Patterson, which left here ballast laden for Saigon on Friday morning last, got ashore early on Saturday morning on Boumelia Reef, near Horsburgh Light, and it is feared, will become a total wreck. Her position has been examined and divers report two holes knocked in her bottom, but her Agent's and Mr. Fittcock, Lloyd's Surveyor, are sanguine of getting her off. The ship masters in the Harbour are much exercised in their minds at the fact that when the news of her wreck was published, a gunboat was not despatched from here to protect the crew and the property. Captain Patterson of the *Kingston*, had certainly conceived an idea that some such protection would be afforded, especially, considering that piracy and robberies are not unknown in cases of a wreck so close to the mainland. One of Captain Patterson's first steps was to arm his men with cutlasses and revolvers, and if any attempt had been made at piracy the adventurers would have met with a warm reception. We believe a gunboat is despatched to a scene of wreck, only when especially demanded and in extreme cases, but it strikes one that as so little service is required of gunboats at this station it would have been a gracious act on the part of the Senior Naval Officer, to have sent assistance in the first instance on receipt of the news of the wreck; especially as its scene is close to Singapore.

The Austro-Hungarian man-of-war *Elzaland*, Captain Plocher, which arrived here from Trieste via Suez Canal on Sunday last, is on her way to Sydney with Commissioners and exhibits for the Exhibition which is to be held there next September. She is a vessel of 1,620 tons register, of 400 horse-power, and carries a gun with a crew of 24, hands all told.

There is considerable excitement and discussion in Chinese circles as to the letting of the L'ium and Spirit Farms in the beginning of next month. The *Straits Times* brig, *Wanderer*, Captain Cowan, arrived here on Saturday (22nd) from the port in the Island of Sumatra with a cargo of 21 *Stim* pipes, which are reported to be of excellent quality. Their price is

extended to Java, where they are highly prized as being most serviceable and fast trotters. The present importation is a select one, as the owner, Mr. Tan Kim Ching, the Siamese Consul, was anxious that only a superior class of animal should be introduced by way of an experiment, and it is hoped by him that the Bima ponies will replace the Australian horses at present used, firstly as regards beauty, secondly, as regards speed and lasting properties. That a tropical climate is in their favour in regard to the latter point is evidenced by the fact that not one died on the voyage, although the *Wanderer* has had a long passage of 33 days. We believe Mr. Tan Kim Ching intends to offer them for sale by auction at an early date, if they are not disposed of privately.

Governor Usher, it would appear, will not return to Labuan, if the following paragraph from the London correspondence of the *Ceylon Observer* is to be depended upon:—

"I hear that Mr. Usher, the popular Governor of Labuan and Consul General for Borneo, is to receive the appointment of the Gold Coast Colony. He will be greatly regretted in Labuan, but the proposition was too good to be refused. His post in that island was not worth more than about £1,500 a year in all; whereas the pay of the Gold Coast appointment is £3,500, and travelling and other allowances amount to about another £500. I have heard it conjectured that Mr. Low of Perak is likely to succeed Mr. Usher at Labuan. There had been quite a run of West-Indian Governors after this West African appointment, but Mr. Usher's long previous service in that colony of fifteen years gave him from his experience a prior claim. He leaves for the West Coast early in June."

Attention has been attracted during the last six months to the numerous and increasing number of petty piracies by night from the native craft in the harbour, and the necessity of increasing the strength of the Harbour police, and providing them with a fast steam launch to overtake the fast boats of the thieves, is patent to all apparently but the authorities.

The Municipal Commissioners have at last resolved to abolish that eyesore and nuisance, the Singapore Canal, by filling it up, and have asked Government to advance them \$20,000 out of the balance of the loan of 1877 for the purpose. The estimated cost is about \$28,000.

A new company was attempted to be started in London in September last, entitled The Chartered Corporation of Johore, with a capital of £500,000, with the object of developing the Planting and Agricultural resources of Johore. Nothing was known of the undertaking here, until last mail brought the Ceylon papers containing full details of it. For some reason or another the attempt has, it appears, proved abortive or is in abeyance meantime.

Respecting this Corporation a pamphlet has been issued by Mr. Frank Karuth, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I., explaining its objects, which may be summed up as aiming at the development of the Planting and Agricultural resources of Johore. The originators of the Corporation appear to have been two old residents of this place, Mr. William Napier, formerly a lawyer practitioner here, and Mr. Johannes Mooyer, who some partner in Messrs Behn Meyer & Co. The charter of the Corporation was framed during the Maharajah's recent visit to England.

It will be seen that extensive privileges are granted to the Corporation, including the issue of bank notes, a somewhat novel one under all the circumstances. The nominal capital is fixed at £500,000, which may be increased to any extent, but the Corporation must commence operations within a twelve-month from the 12th September last, with a paid-up capital of £50,000, or the Charter is void. One of the objects of the Corporation, if not its principal one, would seem to be to act as bankers to the Chinese Gamblers and Pepper Planters, by making advances to them at moderate rates of interest and delivering them out of the clutches of the towkays of Singapore, with their ruinous rates of interest. The Maharajah, it is said, has been trying this, but has found it too much for him, and he is ready to hand over two hundred accounts to the Corporation as soon as it is ready to begin business.

In return, the Corporation obtains on easy terms a lease for 99 years of 100,000 acres of land.

Intelligence has been received with regret here that H. E. Sir William Robinson has been suffering from ill-health in London. It is stated, however, that he may be expected out in October.

H. E. the Administrator has finished his visit to Laroot and Perak, where he appears to have received a hearty reception, especially from the Chinese of Laroot, who welcomed him with arches gay with flags and flowers and made general holiday. Mr. Anson was to hold a reception at Suffolk House, Penang, on the 23rd instant.

MR. HENNESSY'S TOKIO LECTURE.

The *Japan Gazette* has the following references to certain points in Mr. Hennessy's Lecture to the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, to none of which have we had space to refer in our leading columns, dealing there only with matters of local interest to Hongkong:—

The visit of Mr. Hennessy to the Kaitakushi, enabled him to form a satisfactory opinion of "what the Government are doing to develop the resources of Yezo and of Japan generally." If Mr. Hennessy had visited Yezo in person, and had made an impartial investigation into the effect of Government influences upon the development of the trade of that part of the empire, it is more than likely he would not have committed himself to statements at variance with common knowledge and with the substance of official reports. This portion of the address acquires peculiar significance from the circumstance that Mr. Hennessy was not speaking as a private person but in his official capacity of Governor of a British colony, a fact which he took care to explain to his audience on two occasions. It is, therefore, as Governor of Hongkong that we find him quoting Mr. Eusden, Consul at Hakodate, as the authority for the following words:—"The Government have done so much to develop the fisheries in that island that the fish supplied to China from other parts of the world will, in future, be supplied from 'Yezo.'" He also added that when Mr. Eusden saw the report, presumably the Kaitakushi report, the latter said, "Those papers are perfectly true; there is no exaggeration in the report of the Japanese Govern-

ment in regard to Yezo." If the Governor of Hongkong has not misunderstood Mr. Eusden, the latter has not hesitated to furnish his Minister with one report and Mr. Hennessy with another; and as all traders are deeply interested in the particular matter in question some explanation is positively necessary. On the 30th April last the Consul at Hakodate enclosed his annual report upon the trade of that place to H. B. M. Minister. In the course of his comments upon trade Mr. Eusden wrote:—"Now although there is an increase both in imports and exports, I am assured on very good authority that the amount would reach a much higher figure if there were no official interference, for the Shomukiyon Company is nothing less than a Government monopoly." After describing the system upon which this Government interference with trade is conducted, on the agency of the Kogichu-kwai, and the scale of advances &c., Mr. Eusden goes on to say:—"As a rule there is generally a difference between the prices paid by the Kogichu-kwai and the ruling market rate, of from 15 to 30 yen per 250 piculs. The settlers, however, have no resource left them but to accept the rates offered, as no Japanese merchant cares to interfere, it being well known that after the settlers have once sent in a petition, that the pressure put upon them will be such that they will be obliged to accept, even although the difference should be much greater than that named. Two of the conditions of the contract are that only 6 per cent. interest per annum is to be charged, and that all profits on the seaweed sent to Shanghai, over and above 10 per cent., after deduction of all charges, is to be divided among the settlers. Up to the present time, however, no dividend has been declared." Mr. Eusden then describes shortly the evil influence of government trading upon the settlers, and concludes with the following sentence, which is in singular contrast to the version given by Mr. Hennessy:—"The complaints among the natives are both loud and deep. They dare not, however, give vent to them, either in the newspapers or officially; and should the Government continue this monopoly, and grant fresh ones for other products, such as fish, manure, &c., the trade of this place will be effectively strangled."

We hesitate to believe Mr. Eusden guilty of the inconsistent statements we have quoted, and are rather inclined to the opinion that the reckless manner in which Mr. Hennessy has dealt with figures tends to discredit all the quotations used by him for the purpose of his argument. Mr. Hennessy's hearers must have been astonished at his commendation of the Kaitakushi, for that department of the Government is well known to have been the most expensive, most extravagant and most useless of the many costly, wasteful and valueless experiments undertaken by the present Administration.

With what surprise must Mr. Hennessy's audience have listened to his eulogy upon the economy of the Ministers; to their living the lives of gentlemen without any extravagant outlay. Accustomed to the ironical vein of the better class of Japanese writers and speakers the assembled members of the Chamber of Commerce must have regarded this portion of Mr. Hennessy's address as a delicately worded satire upon the luxury of the administration, which was a by-word until the Imperial command fell like a bomb-shell in the camp and put a stop to the wasteful profusion which had attracted even a monarch's attention. The Governor of Hongkong has performed many acts of doubtful wisdom since his arrival on this shore, but it is doubtful if he could possibly have repaid the hospitality of his hosts, prominent among whom are their Excellencies Okuma and Inoue, with worse ingratitude than by reference to the economical habits of the members of the Government to which they have the good fortune to belong.

It is almost too great a tax upon patience to be compelled to refute such idle statements as the following:—"I find that your public debt has been raised by your Finance Minister—or nearly all—by an internal loan, in which the people get the interest." Is Mr. Hennessy acquainted with the terms of the conditions of the pensions granted to the *Kwazoku* and *Shizoku*; of the forced commutation of those pensions by means of which the major portion of the debt of Japan was created; of the issue of paper money; of the formation of a wholly unnecessary liability of 750,000 yen annually, for interest upon 10,000,000 yen of the Government's own paper promises to pay, the fruit of the "internal loan?"

We cannot think he is, nor can we possibly consider him so indifferent to facts as to suppose that, knowing the debt of Japan to be almost 400,000,000 yen against which the specie assets are not more than one and one-half per cent., he could be guilty of the statement quoted above.

#### THE AFGHAN NEGOTIATIONS.

(Standard, May 20.)

The Afghan war is at an end. The statements to that effect made by Viscount Cranbrook and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the two Houses of Parliament last evening confirm the telegraphic announcements which we have previously been enabled to lay before our readers. Yacoub Khan, a "self-invited" guest in the English camp to quote the phrase employed by Lord Beaconsfield a few nights since—has agreed to a satisfactory basis of negotiations, and upon this basis it is hoped that the terms of peace will soon be definitely arranged. Our *Sin* Correspondent thinks that we may expect a settlement of the details within a week from this time.

The actual conditions insisted upon by the Government of India have not yet been officially made known; but, in so far as they relate to the new frontier line of our territory, we believe that the information we published yesterday, confirmatory of the telegram forwarded by our well-informed Correspondent eleven days ago, will prove to be substantially correct. We shall retain possession of the Khyber Pass, a position which, in spite of the drawbacks attaching to it on account of the turbulent disposition of the mountain tribes, is of immense strategic importance. The Kurram Valley up to the Shatargardan Pass will be ceded to us, and thus we shall not only be within easy march of Cabul, from another point, but almost within sight of its towers and minarets. The value of this acquisition is doubly great, for besides the advantages it offers for military purposes, the valley is rich in natural products, and its inhabitants have exhibited a willing disposition to accept our rule. In addition to these territorial rectifications, the frontier line of our ally, the Khan of Khelat, is to be advanced to Kojak-Aram, which will put us in possession of the

Kojak Pass and the Pishcen Valley. The former will enable us to dominate Candahar; while the latter, well-watered and easily cultivated, and abounding, as it does, in the rich fruits of the earth, will afford ample provision for our troops, as well as the means of increasing the wealth of our Eastern Empire. The climate, too, is much more healthy than that of Quetta, a circumstance which of itself renders the change a matter of congratulation. It cannot be denied that the proposed restoration of Candahar to the Ameer has produced in some quarters a feeling of disappointment and regret. The city, it is urged, is now in our hands, a legitimate prize of war. The original advance to Quetta, it is also pointed out, had no meaning if it were not to be regarded as a step towards the attainment of this object. Why, then, having achieved the end, should we sacrifice the advantages in confers upon us? There is much force in these arguments. It is not difficult, however, to furnish a reasonable answer to them. It is true that we give up Candahar itself, but from our position in the Kojak Pass we command it, and it is at any time within our reach. The occupation of the city might or might not prove useful to us. It would certainly involve the assumption of responsibilities on our part which might not be attended with corresponding benefits. So long as the city is under our eye we have no reason to fear that its safety will be imperilled, and it would be of importance as a point of attack against our forces. But beyond these considerations, we should remember that it is not always wise to press a fallen foe too hard. Afghanistan is at our mercy. Its ruler is a suppliant to us for peace. All that we need for our own security we have obtained. We can afford, therefore, to act with magnanimity, as becomes conquerors, especially where concession in no way places our interests in jeopardy.

The valuable territorial acquisitions above enumerated will give us the "scientific frontier" which Lord Beaconsfield, at the commencement of the war, declared to be necessary for the security of our Indian Empire against invasion.

#### AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

We have to hand the Rangoon papers up to the 13th June. The latest news from Mandalay is not such, says the *Gazette*, as to make us particularly proud of our position in Upper Burma. The young Prince's sister escaped to the Rev. Mr. Colbeck's house within the limits of the Residency compound. It is stated, but our contemporary refuses to credit the report, that the Padre asked Mr. Shaw, to receive the fugitive princess into the Residency for better protection, but he having declined to comply as he had had enough anxiety and trouble with the Nyoungyan and his brother, Mr. Colbeck intended to have the young lady placed in the sacristy of the English church in that city. At the time of the steamer's leaving the Nyoungyan's sister was within the compound of Mr. Colbeck's house and not in the Residency. Since the escape of the young lady her mother has been loaded with chains and kept in confinement along with the mother of the Mengoon and Mengoonine princess (now at Benares), harshly treated, without any attendance, being indebted for their food to the charity of the Aliandaw, the King's mother-in-law.

The news of the Prince of Nyoung Yan's mother being in irons, if true, is not known to Mr. Shaw. At the time when her sons left the Mandalay Residency she had been morally placed under British protection.

Mr. Shaw is said to have submitted certain propositions to the Burmese Government which are said to be so unpalatable as to cause them to make up their minds to refuse them. They have, however, temporized by asking for a month's time to consider over such important matters. This is believed by those who know the character of that Government well as only an excuse for gaining time; and this view has been confirmed by information, from a reliable source, that the Burmese are busy making bullets and other preparations. One can hardly go through Mandalay now without meeting soldiers and a great show of warlike preparation. It is quite possible that this demonstration may come to nothing; but the programme of the Burmese is evidently to make believe that they are dreadfully in earnest, so that if nothing turns up within the month given them to make our Government abate its demand these demonstrations may induce it to do so.

There is a bitter feeling against all Europeans, especially Englishmen, just now, Mr. Phayre, the Assistant Political Agent being made aware of this, as was reported the other day, by a most gross epithet being flung at him in the streets of Mandalay by a Burman. We are glad to see that that officer acted with firmness by handing the blackguard over to the Burmese authorities and getting him imprisoned. The special correspondent of the *London Daily News*, straying one day in his peregrinations into a phonygic kyoung, was set upon and mauled, and only managed to quiet his opponents by laying open the cheek of one of the phonygics with a blow.

Molla Ibrahim paid before the crisis Rs. 1,30,000 monthly for the farming of the Customs dues in Upper Burma. If the statement made by a local paper that Molla Ibrahim pays now Rs. 60,000 only is correct, the present crisis costs the Burmese Government Rs. 70,000 monthly on the Customs alone.

The report that the E. Woon Mingyee is slowly coming back into favour is unfounded in this wise,—that he has never been out of it. Nothing is done without his advice or consent. The whole of the army is in his hands, and it is believed that he could, if so inclined, remove the king at any time from the throne, where he alone placed him.

The ceremonies of the Coronation will come to an end on the 13th of this month. The return of the non-law of the Tineah Atwin Woon from France was anxiously being looked for in Mandalay. He was politely turned out from the French Foreign Office. It will be interesting to know the account he himself gives of his Mission to Paris.

Two steamers and three war boats filled "with warriors bold" have been despatched to man the various forts of Shogy-koyet (near Amarapura), Ava, and Sagien.

We understand that several telegrams of the correspondent of the *London Daily News* have been buried here by the Telegraph Department. Unpleasant truths are apparently not palatable to Indian officials. Can it be that keeping bad company destroys one's appreciation of truth? The agent of the King of Burma mentioned in a telegram from Simla is simply the new agent who, having replaced the

old one at Calcutta, is gone up to pay his respects to the Viceroy. He has no political mission, except, possibly, that of informing the Indian Government of the fresh massacres lately committed at Mandalay—massacres which expediency prevented the British Resident from becoming acquainted with officially.

The *Weekly Review* has the following items from Mandalay:—

The accounts from Mandalay of the treatment of the relatives of Prince Nyoung Yan, are very distressing. His aged mother, and others have been put in irons, and their lives are in extreme peril. Under such circumstances, it was very gratifying to learn the other day that one of them, giving herself out to be a wife of the Prince, had escaped and come down here on her way to Calcutta to join the Prince.

Though everything is reported very quiet, the palace is said to be rife with intrigues. The elder queen has secluded herself so much that people regard her more as a nun than anything else. It was her intention to have "taken the veil" *a la Burmese* on the death of the old king, but her mother's ambition came in the way, and she, with her younger sister, were given to Thebaw as wives. Although married to the King, she scarcely ever sees him; and he, enamoured of the younger sister, has not disturbed the elder one. The younger sister has her lovers, and passes such time as the King is drunk in their company. One of these, as stated elsewhere, lately fled from the Golden City to Rangoon, and the young queen has sent down an old woman to see him, giving her a rich necklace of pearls to dispose of and expend the proceeds inducing the timid favorite to return.

No business is transacted with the King, as no one dares approach him except with fulsome flattery and lies. The Kinwoon Mingyee is slowly getting back into favor, and has a very difficult time of it with Mr. Shaw on the one hand, and the drunkard kingling on the other. Nothing unpleasant is ever laid before the King. The communication from the Italian monarch has not yet been mentioned to Thebaw, nor is he aware of the full text of the treaty we require of him. It is expected that if the King be permitted to go on a little more, he will commit himself in some way, and then relations will be placed on a better footing. The Thayetmyo frontier will have to be removed further up, a cantonment established at Mandalay, and the native fortifications on the river destroyed.

The rumour that it is intended to form a separate military command of the Upper portion of Pegu has not, we believe, much ground of truth. The other one that Thayetmyo will be made a command for a Brigadier-General, is confidently asserted by an esteemed correspondent of some status in the Army. There are at present parts of six regiments at that station, and a regiment at Prome. On second thoughts it appears to us this is just the time to insist on the construction of a Cantonment in Mandalay and the dismantling of the military works on the river. Not that we need have care for these in the event of hostilities; but for the sake of reducing the over-weening pride of the native government.

A few days back a couple of steamers belonging to the King of Burma, full of troops, were despatched towards the Thayetmyo frontier. Both vessels, however, have returned, in consequence of some damage to the machinery. The chances of relief from the present tension of affairs are pretty fair. The King has only to be allowed rope enough to hang himself, to the relief of all.

#### A NEW FORCE.

For a long time past, as some of our readers may have heard, there has been great talk about a new "motor" which is alleged to have been discovered by a man named Keely, living in Philadelphia. Originally, we believe, Mr. Keely promised to enable the largest steamship to cross the Atlantic with no greater motive power than could be supplied by a bucket of water—no coals, no furnaces, no fire of any kind would be required. This seems a romance, but there was something more than imagination in it. Mr. Keely unquestionably managed to set very powerful machinery in motion, at his workshop in Philadelphia, without the employment of any of the usual forces, and the experiments were watched by many practical men—among others, as we remember, by the managers of two or three of the great steamship lines. What was his secret? Some said electricity, others compressed air. There were many who did not hesitate to assert that the whole affair was "a fraud."

For months together nothing more was heard of it. At last we learn from the *New York World* that the invention, whatever it may be, is very near completion. A correspondent, who has recently seen the machine at work, confirms our own recollection of it, namely, that the only motive power visible is contained in a glass of water. With this Mr. Keely can produce a pressure of 20,000 lbs. to the square inch. We do not profess to explain it, nor are we even prepared to avow entire faith in it. We only know that the force is there, and that the machinery set in motion by it was built by some of the best known firms in the United States. If there is any imposture in the experiments, no one has yet been able to trace it.—*The Week*.

It is stated that the nightly receipts at the Vaudeville Theatre since the production of Mr. Byron's new comedy "The Girls" have been greatly in advance of the corresponding nights in the history of the marvellous career of "Our Boys." The comedy has undergone some compression since its production; and the acting has gained by a few repetitions.

They were sitting around the conventional stove in the village tavern telling tall stories. The topic was horses. After some inferior tales, old Hobbs began:—"My horse was worse than the worst of defaulting bank presidents, for he was such a forger. Why, actually, his feet struck together so often that I had to carry a bucket of water in the wagon, and stop every half mile and wet his feet to cool them. Sometimes they would be red-hot." Old Teller broke in:—"That's nothing. I once had a horse, and he was such a forger that I could not take him out in a sleigh." The old man here looked around to see if anyone would ask him the reason of this, but they looked as glum as pall-bearers, so he continued:—"No, I would never take him out sleighing, because such a shower of sparks were knocked from his shoes that the snow and ice were melted—threw to mud—before the sleighman reached it."



